

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
 Or be a moment to our enterprize?
 Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere,
 I may easily know what he looks.
 It will be his lot to look singular in loose and licentious times,
 and to become a by-word.
 10. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.
 I welcome the condition of the time,
 Which cannot look more hideously on me,
 Than I have drawn it in my fantasy.
 That which was the worst now least affects me:
 Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame,
 How could I once look up, or heave the head.
 These look up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose fowl they have taken fire in his writings.
 11. To look about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.
 It will import those men who dwell carelessly to look about them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin.
 If you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you, especially if troubled with a cough.
 John's cause was a good much cow, and many a man sub-fitted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to look about him.
 12. To look after. To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.
 Mens hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.
 Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be looked after in a tutor.
 A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to look diligently after them, that they were not ill used.
 My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated.
 13. To look for. To expect.
 Phalarus's disgrace was engriev'd, in lieu of comfort, of Artaxerxes, who telling him he never looked for other, bad him seek some other means.
 Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for.
 Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage
 Look for no less than death.
 If we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment.
 In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least look for.
 This mistake was not such as they looked for; and, though the error in form seem'd to be contented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still inflicted on.
 Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be looked for by confession, perplex you the more.
 Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
 The bait of homied words.
 He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
 Amaz'd he lies, and sadly looks for death.
 I must with patience all the terms attend,
 Till mine is call'd; and that long look'd for day
 Is still encumber'd with some new delay.
 This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save those the labour who would look for one heir amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men.
 14. To look into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.
 His nephew's levies to him appear'd
 To be a preparation 'gainst the Poland;
 But better look'd into, he truly found
 It was against your highness.
 The more frequently and narrowly we look into the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty.
 It is very well worth a traveller's while to look into all that lies in his way.
 15. To look on. To respect; to regard; to esteem; to consider; to view; to think on.
 Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become fiercely discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye.
 I looked on Virgil as a succin'd, majestick writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable.
 If a harmless maid
 Should ere a wife become a nurse,
 Her friends would look on her the worse.

16. To look on. To consider.
 He looked upon it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross.
 Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall look upon the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians.
 In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they looked upon themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe.
 Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be looked upon as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness.
 17. To look on. To be a mere idle spectator.
 I'll be a candle-holder, and look on.
 Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to look on.
 18. To look over. To examine; to try one by one.
 Look o'er the present and the former time,
 If no example of fo vile a crime
 Appears, then mourn.
 A young child, distracted with the number and variety of his play-games, tired his maid ever day to look them over.
 19. To look out. To search; to seek.
 When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to look out for a purchase.
 Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to look out for remedies, to listen greedily to every one that suggests them and immediately to apply them.
 Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must look out for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found.
 The curious are looking out, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out some.
 20. To look out. To be on the watch.
 Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself?
 21. To look to. To watch; to take care of.
 That it may shew me what a face I have.
 Who knocks fo loud at door?
 Look to the door there, Francis.
 Let this fellow be looked to: let some of my people have a special care of him.
 Uncleanly scruples fear not you; look to't.
 Know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds.
 When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to look to our ship.
 If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to look to him in sanctuary.
 The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook look better to it another time.
 For the truth of the theory I am in nowise concerned; the composer of it must look to that.
 22. To look to. To behold.
 To look, v. a.
 1. To seek; to search for.
 Looking my love, I go from place to place,
 Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,
 And seek each where.
 My father is here look'd for every day,
 To pass assurance of a dower.
 2. To turn the eye upon.
 Let us look one another in the face.
 3. To influence by looks.
 Such a spirit must be left behind!
 A spirit fit to start into an empire,
 And look the world to law.
 4. To look out. To discover by searching.
 Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to look out all the bills I could.
 Whoever has such treatment when he is a man, will look out other company, with whom he can be at ease.
 Look, interj. [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes look ye.] See! lo! behold! observe.
 Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause.
 Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement.
 Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost everywhere at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people.

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord.
 1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.
 Where got'st thou that goose look?
 Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but wilt bring down high looks.
 Them gracious heav'n for nobler ends design'd,
 Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd.
 And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful looks, able to discompose most men.
 2. The act of looking or seeing.
 Then on the croud he cast a furious look,
 And wither'd all their strength.
 When they met they made a furious stand,
 And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
 And wish'd that every look might be their last.
 3. One that looks.
 1. Looker on. Spectator, not agent.
 Shepherds poor pipe, when his harsh found testifies anguish, into the fair looker on, pastime not passion enters.
 Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the lookers on.
 My business in this state
 Made me a looker on here in Vienna;
 Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
 Till it o'er-run the stew.
 Did not this fatal war affront thy coat,
 Yet fattel thou an idle looker on.
 The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eye of the looker on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things.
 The people love him;
 The lookers on, and the enquiring vulgar,
 Will talk themselves to action.
 He with'd he had indeed been gone,
 And only to have stood a looker on.
 LOOKING-GLASS. n. f. [look and glass.] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.
 Command a mirror hither straight,
 That it may shew me what a face I have.
 —Go some of you and fetch a looking-glass.
 There is none so homely but loves a looking-glass.
 We should make no other use of our neighbours faults, than we do of a looking-glass to mend our own manners by.
 The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's looking-glass.
 LOOK. n. f. [from *glomus*, a bottom of thread, *Minerva*.] Loom is a general name for a tool or instrument, *Juniur*.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.
 He must leave no uneven thread in his loom, or by indulging to any one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest.
 Minerva, studious to compose
 Her twisted threads, the web she strings,
 And o'er a loom of marble hung.
 A thousand maidens ply the purple loom,
 To weave the bed, and deck the regal room.
 2. To Loom. v. n. [loom, Sax.] To appear at sea.
 LOOM. n. f. A bird.
 A loom is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island.
 LOON. n. f. [This word, which is now used only in Scotland, is the English word *loven*.] A forry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.
 Thou cream-fac'd loon!
 Where got'st thou that goose look?
 The false loon, who could not work his will
 By open force, employ'd his flatter'ing skill:
 I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
 Are you afraid of me that are your friend?
 This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a false loon of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades.
 LOOP. n. f. [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.
 Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring line,
 Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
 With this, so curious network, to compare.
 Make me, to see't, or at least to prove it,

That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop.
 To hang a doubt on.
 Bind our crooked legs in hoops
 Made of shells, with silver loops.
 An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the rest of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and loops.
 LO'OPED. adj. [from *loop*.] Full of holes.
 Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,
 That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
 How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
 Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
 From seasons such as these.
 LO'OPHOLE. n. f. [loop and hole.]
 1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.
 The Indian herdman shutting heat,
 Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds;
 At loopholes cut through thickest shade.
 Ere the blabbing Eastern scout
 The nice morn on the Indian sleep,
 From her cabin'd loophole peep.
 Walk not near yon corner house by night; for there are the blunderbusses planted in every loophole, that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle.
 2. A shift; an evasion.
 Needless, or needful, I not now contend,
 For still you have a loophole for a friend.
 LO'OPHOLED. adj. [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.
 This uneasy *loophol'd* gao,
 In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
 Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock.
 LOORD. n. f. [herd, Dutch; from *lordant*, French; *lurdan*, Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow. *D. Trevous* derives *lordant* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that, at this day, they are awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery, but then it is used in a ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. *Spenser's* Scholiast says, *lord* was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lordans*, i. e. lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortune'd a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the Dane sit foot upon the fime, he must return back till the Dane was clean over, else he must abide no less than preface of death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lordane* became so odious unto the people whom they had long oppress'd, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lordane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From *Spenser's* own words, it signifies something of stupid dulness rather than magisterial arrogance. *Macbean*.] A drone.
 Siker, thou'st but a lazy lord,
 And rekes much of thy fwinke,
 That with fond terms and witless words
 To bleer mine eyes do'st think.
 To Loose. v. a. [lejan, Saxon.]
 1. To unbend; to untie any thing fastened.
 The fices of his feet I am not worthy to loose.
 Canst thou loose the bands of Orion.
 Who is worthy to loose the seals thereof.
 This is to cut the knot when we cannot loose it.
 2. To relax.
 The joints of his loins were loos'd.
 3. To unbend any one bound.
 Loose and bring him to me.
 He loos'd, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains.
 4. To free from imprisonment.
 Loose those appointed to death.
 The captive hasteneth that he may be loos'd.
 5. To free from any obligation.
 Art thou loos'd from a wife, seek not a wife.
 6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.
 Ay; there's the man, who, loos'd from lust and self,
 Led to the pretor owes than to himself.
 7. To free from any thing painful.
 Woman, thou art loos'd from thy infirmity.
 8. To disengage.
 When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again,
 Then sprung the forth, they follow'd her again.
 To Loose. v. n. To set free; to depart by loosing the anchor.
 Ye should have hearkened, and not have loos'd from Crete,